

Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13542**Specification****Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	P12956
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2547

Other Names

X-ray repair cross-complementing protein 6, 3.6.4.-, 4.2.99.-, 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase Ku70, 5'-dRP lyase Ku70, 70 kDa subunit of Ku antigen, ATP-dependent DNA helicase 2 subunit 1, ATP-dependent DNA helicase II 70 kDa subunit, CTC box-binding factor 75 kDa subunit, CTC75, CTCBF, DNA repair protein XRCC6, Lupus Ku autoantigen protein p70, Ku70, Thyroid-lupus autoantigen, TLAA, X-ray repair complementing defective repair in Chinese hamster cells 6, XRCC6, G22P1

Calculated MW

69843 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:50
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus. Chromosome.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Ku70

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for

up to one month. Avoid repeated
freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name XRCC6

Synonyms G22P1

Function

Single-stranded DNA-dependent ATP-dependent helicase that plays a key role in DNA non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) by recruiting DNA-PK to DNA (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Required for double-strand break repair and V(D)J recombination (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Also has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Has a role in chromosome translocation (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The DNA helicase II complex binds preferentially to fork-like ends of double-stranded DNA in a cell cycle-dependent manner (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). It works in the 3'-5' direction (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8621488" target="_blank">8621488, PubMed:9742108). During NHEJ, the XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer performs the recognition step: it recognizes and binds to the broken ends of the DNA and protects them from further resection (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Binding to DNA may be mediated by XRCC6 (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer acts as a regulatory subunit of the DNA-dependent protein kinase complex DNA-PK by increasing the affinity of the catalytic subunit PRKDC to DNA by 100-fold (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer is probably involved in stabilizing broken DNA ends and bringing them together (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). The assembly of the DNA-PK complex to DNA ends is required for the NHEJ ligation step (PubMed:11493912, PubMed:12145306, PubMed:20493174, PubMed:2466842, PubMed:7957065, PubMed:8621488, PubMed:9742108). Probably also acts as a 5'-deoxyribose-5-phosphate lyase (5'-dRP lyase), by catalyzing the beta-elimination of the 5' deoxyribose-5-phosphate at an abasic site near double-strand breaks (PubMed:20383123). 5'-dRP lyase activity allows to 'clean' the termini of abasic sites, a class of nucleotide damage commonly associated with strand breaks, before such broken ends can be joined (PubMed:20383123). The XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer together with APEX1 acts as a negative regulator of transcription (PubMed:8621488). In association with NAA15, the XRCC5-XRCC6 dimer binds to the osteocalcin promoter and activates osteocalcin expression (PubMed:12145306). Plays a role in the regulation of DNA virus-mediated innate immune response by assembling into the HDP-RNP complex, a complex that serves as a platform for IRF3 phosphorylation and subsequent innate immune response activation through the

cGAS-STING pathway (PubMed:28712728). Negatively regulates apoptosis by interacting with BAX and sequestering it from the mitochondria (PubMed:15023334). Might have deubiquitination activity, acting on BAX (PubMed:18362350).

Cellular Location

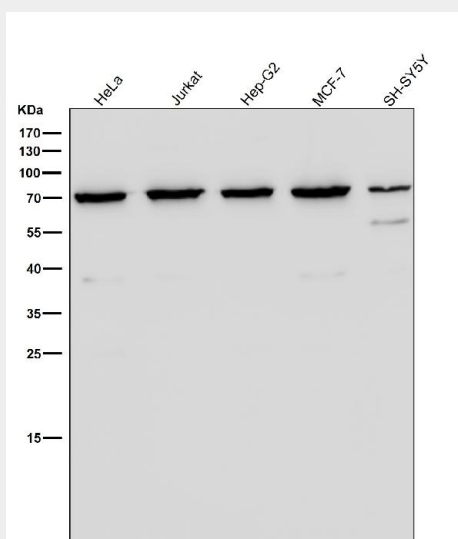
Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm. Note=When trimethylated, localizes in the cytoplasm.

Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

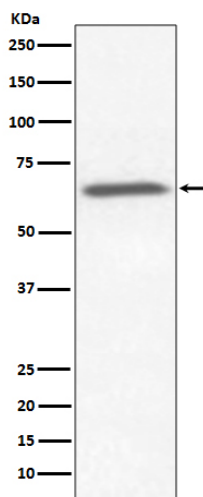
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

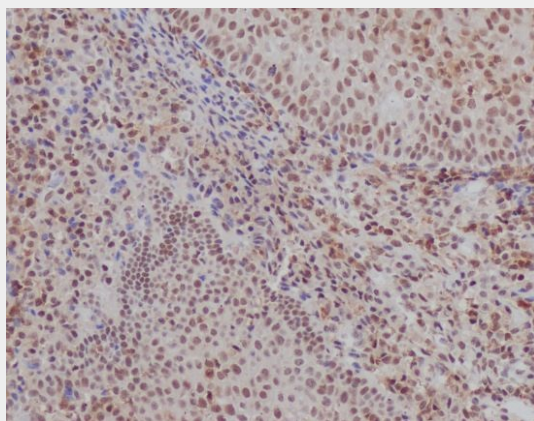
Anti-Ku70 XRCC6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of Ku70 expression in HeLa cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil, using Ku70 Antibody.